UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA 8 MICHAEL WHITFIELD, Case No.: 3:20-cv-00637-MMD-WGC 9 Plaintiff, **ORDER** 10 Re: ECF No. 20 v. 11 NEVADA STATE PERSONNEL, et al., 12 Defendants. 13 14 Before the court is Plaintiff's "Motion for Reconsideration for Appointment of Counsel" 15 (ECF No. 20). Plaintiff seeks reconsideration of this court's order of June 22, 2021 (ECF No. 18), 16 which denied Plaintiff's motion for appointment of counsel (ECF No. 15). Plaintiff's rationale for 17 such is that (1) he is unable to obtain counsel and "has pursued all avenues open to him," (2) 18 Nevada Legal and Washoe Legal "cannot help and referred Plaintiff to Nevada State Bar which 19 has ran out of referrals for Plaintiff," (3) Plaintiff believes "Kevin Pick and Cameron Vandenberg 20 have blackballed the Plaintiff," (4) "Everyone has worked for Attorney General or Nevada 21 Department of Corrections at one time and stated conflict of interest," (5) there are "many 22 complicated cases and law and Federal Rules of Civil Procedure that are open to interpretation," 23 (6) Plaintiff has reached out to Southern Nevada Legal Center and "is still waiting since August

2020," and (7) there are "no services to assist pro se litigants and this makes this process grossly unfair for the pro se litigant." (*Id.* at 1, 2.)

As the court previously explained to Mr. Whitfield, while any *pro se* litigant would likely benefit from services of counsel, that is not the standard this court must employ in determining whether counsel should be appointed. *Wood v. Housewright*, 900 F.2d 1332, 1335-1336 (9th Cir. 1990).

Generally, a person has no right to counsel in civil actions." *Palmer v. Valdez*, 560 F.3d 965, 970 (9th Cir. 2009) (citation omitted); *see also United States v. \$292,888.04*, 54 F.3d 564, 569 (9th Cir. 1995). 28 U.S.C. § 1915, however, governs in forma pauperis proceedings and provides that the court may request an attorney to represent a person who cannot afford counsel. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1). Such an appointment is within the court's discretion, and should only be done when "exceptional circumstances" are present. *Palmer*, 560 F.3d at 970 (citation omitted); *Agyeman v. Corrs. Corp. of Am.*, 390 F.3d 1101, 1103 (9th Cir. 2004) (quoting *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986)). In determining whether these circumstances exist, "a court must consider 'the likelihood of success on the merits as well as the ability of the petitioner to articulate his claims pro se in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved." *Palmer*, 560 F.3d at 970 (quoting *Weygandt v. Look*, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir 1983)); *Agyeman*, 390 F.3d at 1103. "Neither of these considerations is dispositive and instead must be viewed together." *Palmer*, 560 F.3d at 970 (citation omitted).

Plaintiff has again failed to explain the likelihood of success on the merits of his claims or the complexity of the legal issues involved. Thus far, Plaintiff has demonstrated an ability to